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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/06711 (22) International Filing Date: 13 June 1994 (13.06.94) (30) Priority Data: 08/075,870 11 June 1993 (11.06.93) US (71) Applicant: UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION [US/US]; United Technologies Building, Hartford, CT 06101 (US). (72) Inventors: VINE, Raymond, W.; 29 Pezzente Lane, East Hartford, CT 06108 (US). ANDERSON, Neal, P.; 99 Tumblebrook Drive, South Windsor, CT 06074 (US). (74) Agent: SOHL, Charles, E.; United Technologies Corporation, Pratt & Witney, Patent Dept. 132-13, 400 Main Street, East Hartford, CT 06108 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: CERAMIC MATERIAL AND INSULATING COATING MADE THEREOF (57) Abstract An yttria strengthened ceria material is disclosed. The addition of a small amount of yttria (for example 0.5 %) significantly strengthens the ceria. The yttria modified ceria is useful as a thermal barrier coating.</p>		

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Description

CERAMIC MATERIAL AND INSULATING COATING MADE THEREOF

This is a continuation of cooending application serial number 07/404,715 filed on September 8, 1989.

Technical Field

This invention relates to the field of ceramic materials and to the field of insulating ceramic thermal barrier coatings.

Background Art

Ceramic materials are widely used in applications where high temperatures are encountered. Frequently ceramic materials are used to provide thermal insulation in high temperature application.

One particularly significant use is in the field of gas turbine engines wherein ceramic thermal barrier coatings are increasingly employed to protect turbine components from high temperature environments thereby extending component lives and permitting enhanced fuel economy.

A selection of patents relating to gas turbine engine thermal barrier coating systems includes 4,248,940, 4,414,249, and 4,055,705; many similar patents have also issued. Some patents (see for example U.S. Patent NO. 3,975,165) use of ceria as a ceramic thermal barrier material although apparently no patent has focused on ceria or illustrated the practical investigation or application of ceria as a thermal barrier coating.

Disclosure of Invention

According to the present invention ceria, containing minor amounts of yttria, is disclosed as a ceramic material having particular application where thermal insulation is important. Ceria containing approximately one-half percent yttria has been found to have a room temperature hardness which is at

least twice that of pure ceria. The yttria strengthens the ceria improving both hardness (abrasion resistance) and toughness (thermal shock resistance).

Such yttria strengthened ceria can be applied by several techniques including electron beam vapor deposition and plasma spraying. The yttria strengthened ceria is a single phase material as determined by x-ray analysis. Yttria strengthened ceria appears to have a thermal conductivity which is about one-half that of the previously used yttria strengthened zirconia.

The foregoing and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

According to the present invention ceria strengthened with a minor amount of yttria has been found to possess the properties required of an insulating ceramic material and especially ceramic material to be used in a thermal barrier coating.

Material composition limits are not well defined. Initial testing was performed using ceria strengthened with 9 wt. % yttria was applied by electron beam vapor deposition. Upon subsequent analysis both by wet chemical methods and by x-ray techniques, the coatings deposited were found to contain only about 0.5 wt. % yttria. The question of why this occurred is not entirely understood. Subsequent discussion of this material will refer to yttria concentrations based on the analysis of the deposited material rather than the analysis of the starting material unless otherwise specified.

The room temperature hardness of ceria without yttria is approximately 120 VHN (Vickers Hardness Number) as measured by the Vickers hardness technique using a 500 gram load. The range of hardnesses measured in pure ceria is from about 110 to about 130 VHN. Material containing nominally one-half percent yttria as deposited from starting material of 9 wt. % yttria displays hardnesses which range from 290 to 370. There is some suggestion that lower yttrium contents are associated with higher room temperature hardnesses although this effect is not pronounced. The strong influence of yttria on the hardness of ceria is surprising and unexpected.

X-ray analysis of material deposited starting from 9 wt. % yttria strengthened ceria revealed that the deposited material had approximate overall composition of one-half percent yttria balance ceria. The nature of the deposited layer as viewed optically is that it has layers which vary in yttria concentration from less than 0.1% to about 1.0%. The cause of the layered coating structure is not entirely understood.

X-ray analysis shows that the material deposited by electron beam physical vapor deposited from a starting composition of 9 wt. % yttria strengthened ceria is entirely a single phase material at room temperature.

Material containing one-half percent yttria balance ceria was exposed in air at 2600°F for 168 hours and at the end of that time there had been no detectable change in the structure or composition of the material. In contrast, exposure under the same conditions of the 7 wt. % yttria strengthened zirconia used in the prior art caused destabilization and microstructural changes.

The present material will most commonly be applied over MCrAlY bond coat as discussed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,248,940, and 4,414,249 (in MCrAlY materials, M stands for iron, nickel and cobalt and mixtures thereof). Such a bond coat is a layer of metallic material applied over the superalloy substrate forms an adherent oxide layer and thereby improves the adherence of subsequently applied ceramic layer to the substrate. It is possible, however, that certain advanced superalloys now under development which contain reactive elements and may permit the elimination of such a bond coat requirement.

If used, the bond coat will typically have a thickness of from about 2 to about 10 mils and the ceramic coating will range from about 1 to about 20 mils in thickness and most preferably from about 2 to about 10 mils in thickness and most preferably from about 2 to about 5 mils in thickness for rotating components such as turbine blades and from about 5 to about 10 mils in thickness for stationary components such as turbine vanes.

As indicated, the only material according to the invention which has been thoroughly characterized contained one-half percent yttria despite having been deposited from a starting material which contained 9% yttria. The range of material which will produce the desired benefits is believed to be broadly defined on a compositional basis as from about 0.1 to about 5 wt. % and preferably from

about 0.2 to about 2 wt. % as measured in the deposited material. A functional definition would be that the present invention composition limits range from that required to produce a 50% increase in room temperature hardness as measured by the Vickers hardness method using a 500 gram load up to the solid solubility limit of yttria and ceria. This later definition means that the deposited coating must be a single phase at room temperature and at the operating temperatures for which the coating is intended.

Material may be applied by electron beam vapor deposition as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,414,429 or by plasma spraying or flame spraying. The investigations to date which have used the electron beam vapor deposition technique have resulted in the marked decrease in the yttria content of the material. It is anticipated that if plasma or flame spraying were to be employed this decrease in yttria content would be much reduced so that the starting materials would most preferably have a composition quite similar to that of the desired actual coating composition.

Although this invention has been shown and described with respect to detailed embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes, omissions and additions in form and detail thereof may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the claimed invention. I claim:

In the Claims:

1. A hard insulating ceramic material which comprises a single phase ceria base ceramic material containing an amount of yttria sufficient to increase the room temperature hardness by at least 59% when measured according to the Vickers Hardness test using a 500 gram load at room temperature.
2. A material as in claim 1 wherein sufficient yttria is added to increase the room temperature Vickers hardness by at least 100%.
3. Material as in claim 1 containing from about 0.1 to about 5% yttria.
4. Material as in claim 1 containing from about 0.2 to about 2% yttria.
5. A coated superalloy article which comprises a superalloy substrate containing thereon a bond coat ranging in thickness from about 2 to about 10 mils comprised of an MCrAlY material wherein M is selected from the group consisting of iron, nickel and cobalt and mixtures thereof, and a ceramic coating on the bond coat ranging in thickness from about 1 to about 20 mils, said ceramic coating consisting essentially of .1 to 5% yttria, by weight, balance essentially ceria.
6. A coated article as in claim 5 wherein the coating has been applied by vapor deposition.
7. A method for increasing the room temperature hardness of ceria by at least 50%, when measured according to the Vickers Hardness Test using a 500 gram load at room temperature, which comprises: adding from about 0.1% to about 5.0% weight percent yttria and forming a single phase material.
8. A method as in claim 7, wherein the yttria is present in amounts of from about 0.2% to about 2.0% by weight.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 94/06711

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC5: C04B 35/50, C23C 14/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC5: C01F, C04B, C23C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DIALOG: WPI, CLAIMS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE, A1, 4028173 (UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP.), 14 March 1991 (14.03.91), column 3, line 34 - line 62 --	1-8
A	US, A, 4880614 (THOMAS E. STRANGMAN ET AL), 14 November 1989 (14.11.89), column 5, line 40 - line 45, abstract -----	1-8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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7 Sept 1994

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MAY HALLNE

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

30/07/94

International application No.

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE-A1- 4028173	14/03/91	FR-A- 2651774	15/03/91
		GB-A,B- 2236750	17/04/91
		JP-A- 3103358	30/04/91
US-A- 4880614	14/11/89	EP-A- 0366924	09/05/90
		US-A- 5015502	14/05/91